

CMOS OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a semiconductor integrated circuit and, more particularly, to a CMOS (Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor) operational amplifier.

2. Description of the Background Art

In general, in order to make each pixel be radiated to desired colors, display devices displaying images through an LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) use a driving IC (Integrated Circuit) driving each pixel of the LCD to a gray level of red (R), green (G) and blue (B) corresponding to the desired colors.

Especially, unlike a PDP (Plasma Display Panel) in which a gray level is selected by the width of high or low intervals of a pulse like a pulse width modulation method, in the driving IC driving the LCD of a voltage driving method in which a gray level is selected by a voltage level, each pixel of the LCD connected to each output channel is operated as a gray level of R, G and B which correspond to a desired color.

Among display devices using the LCD, an LCD monitor or an LCD television receiver does not require a high speed driving IC because pixels as many as resolution are constructed in a matrix form and one driving channel is connected to each pixel. Thus, it is not difficult to design or fabricate the driving IC of the display devices.

However, in case of an LCD projection display device which forms a large screen in a projection method, since driving channels that can be connected to the high resolution LCD are limited, the driving channels should be multiplexed at a high speed so as to be driven.

Thus, the driving IC used for the projection display device requires a faster driving speed for multiplexing the driving channels than the driving speed of the driving ICs used for the LCD monitor or the LCD television receiver. Herein, an output voltage of the driving IC used for the LCD projection display device is generally in the range of about 10V ~ 15V.

In order to satisfy all the conditions, it is advantageous that the driving IC is implemented as a bipolar junction transistor (BJT), which has a quick fabrication process. Thus, generally, the driving IC is implemented as the BJT which can be driven at a high speed while satisfying the range of the high output voltage.

However, such a driving IC has the following problems. That is, the conventional BJT operational amplifier with the driving IC incurs a high fabrication cost and it is difficult to integrate the BJT operational amplifier together with other IC implemented as the currently commercialized CMOS.

In addition, a generally used conventional 2-stage CMOS operational amplifier, which has been implemented as the CMOS to solve the problems, also has problems that it can hardly charge or discharge a large-capacity capacitive load at a high speed and an input offset voltage among driving channels can be increased.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Therefore, one object of the present invention is to provide a CMOS operational amplifier capable of reducing a fabrication cost of a product by implementing an amplifying unit for differentially amplifying signals inputted to an inverting input terminal and non-inverting input terminal to reduce an input offset voltage through a plurality of CMOSs and outputting the amplified signal to an output terminal; and a slew enhancing unit for increasing a slew rate of the amplified signal outputted to the output terminal on the basis of the input voltage value of the inverting input terminal and the input voltage value of the non-inverting input terminal.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a CMOS operational amplifier capable of being easily integrated along with other ICs implemented through the CMOS by implementing an amplifying unit for differentially amplifying signals inputted to an inverting input terminal and non-inverting input terminal to reduce an input offset voltage through a plurality of CMOSs and outputting the amplified signal to an output terminal; and a slew enhancing unit for increasing a slew rate of the amplified signal outputted to the output terminal on the basis of the input voltage value of the inverting input terminal and the input voltage value of the non-inverting input terminal.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide a CMOS operational amplifier capable of driving a large-capacity capacitive load at a high speed by implementing an amplifying unit for differentially amplifying signals inputted to an inverting input terminal and non-inverting input terminal to reduce an input offset voltage through a plurality of CMOSs and outputting the amplified signal to an output terminal; and a slew enhancing unit for increasing a slew rate of the amplified signal outputted to the output terminal on the basis of the input

voltage value of the inverting input terminal and the input voltage value of the non-inverting input terminal.

Yet another object of the present invention is to provide a CMOS operational amplifier capable of minimizing an input offset voltage among driving channels by implementing an amplifying unit for differentially amplifying signals inputted to an inverting input terminal and non-inverting input terminal to reduce an input offset voltage through a plurality of CMOSs and outputting the amplified signal to an output terminal; and a slew enhancing unit for increasing a slew rate of the amplified signal outputted to the output terminal on the basis of the input voltage value of the inverting input terminal and the input voltage value of the non-inverting input terminal.

To achieve these and other advantages and in accordance with the purpose of the present invention, as embodied and broadly described herein, there is provided a CMOS operational amplifier including: an amplifying unit for differentially amplifying signals inputted to an inverting input terminal and non-inverting input terminal to reduce an input offset voltage and outputting the amplified signal to an output terminal; and a slew enhancing unit for increasing a slew rate of the amplified signal outputted to the output terminal on the basis of the input voltage value of the inverting input terminal and the input voltage value of the non-inverting input terminal.

The foregoing and other objects, features, aspects and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description of the present invention when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principles of the invention.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a circuit diagram showing a construction of a CMOS operational amplifier in accordance with the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

A CMOS operational amplifier capable of reducing a fabrication cost of a product, being easily integrated along with other ICs implemented through the CMOS, driving a large-capacity capacitive load at a high speed and minimizing an input offset voltage among driving channels, by implementing an amplifying unit for differentially amplifying signals inputted to an inverting input terminal and non-inverting input terminal to reduce an input offset voltage through a plurality of CMOSs and outputting the amplified signal to an output terminal; and a slew enhancing unit for increasing a slew rate of the amplified signal outputted to the output terminal on the basis of the input voltage value of the inverting input terminal and the input voltage value of the non-inverting input terminal, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention will now be

described with reference to the accompanying drawing.

Figure 1 is a circuit diagram showing a construction of a CMOS operational amplifier in accordance with the present invention.

As shown in Figure 1, the CMOS operational amplifier includes: an
5 amplifying unit 100 for amplifying signals inputted to an inverting input terminal (INn) and non-inverting input terminal (INp) to reduce an input offset voltage and outputting the amplified signal to an output terminal; and a slew enhancing unit 200 for increasing a slew rate of the amplified signal outputted to the output terminal on the basis of the voltage value of the inverting input terminal and the
10 voltage value of the non-inverting input terminal.

The amplifying unit 100 includes: a first differential amplifier 110 for differentially amplifying a signal inputted to the inverting input terminal (INn) and the non-inverting input terminal (INp); a symmetrical amplifier 130 for generating a signal symmetrical to the signal outputted from the non-inverting output terminal of
15 the first differential amplifier 110 and differentially amplifying the generated signal and the signal outputted from the non-inverting output terminal of the first differential amplifier; an amplified signal output unit 140 for differentially amplifying signals inputted from an inverting output terminal and a non-inverting output terminal of the symmetrical amplifier 130 and outputting the amplified signals to
20 the output terminal; and a compensator 120 for guaranteeing a frequency stability through a frequency compensation of the amplifier between the non-inverting output terminal of the first differential amplifier 110 and the output terminal (V_{out}).

The symmetrical amplifier 130 includes an input symmetry unit 132 for generating a signal symmetrical to the signal outputted from the non-inverting
25 output terminal of the first differential amplifier 110 and outputting the generated

signal; and a second differential amplifier 131 for differentially amplifying the signal outputted from the non-inverting output terminal of the first differential amplifier 110 and the signal generated by the input symmetry unit 132.

The slew enhancing unit 200 includes a discharge controller 220 for generating a signal for discharging a current charged in a capacitive load connected to the output terminal on the basis of the signal outputted from the non-inverting output terminal of the first differential amplifier 110 and the signal generated by the symmetry amplifier 130; a charge controller 230 for generating a signal for charging a current to the capacitive load connected to the output terminal on the basis of the signal outputted from the inverting output terminal of the first differential amplifier 110; and a discharge/charge driving unit 210 for discharging a current charged in the capacitive load connected to the output terminal or charging a current to the capacitive load on the basis of the signals generated from the discharge controller 220 and the charge controller 230.

The construction of the operational amplifier constructed as described above will now be explained in detail.

First, the first differential amplifier 110 includes PMOS (P-channel Metal Oxide Semiconductor) transistors (P1, P2 and P3) and NMOS (N-channel Metal Oxide Semiconductor) transistors (N1 and N2), and differentially amplifies a signal inputted to the inverting input terminal (INn) and the non-inverting input terminal (INp).

The symmetry amplifier 130, including PMOS transistors (P4, P5, P6, P7 and P8) and NMOS transistors (N3, N4 and N5), generates a signal symmetrical to the signal outputted from the non-inverting output terminal of the first differential amplifier 110 and differentially amplifies the generated symmetrical signal and the

signal outputted from the non-inverting output terminal of the first differential amplifier 110.

In other words, the input symmetry unit 132 includes the PMOS transistors P4 and P5 and the NMOS transistor N3 and amplifies a reference voltage (V_{ref}), a common voltage of the signals inputted to the inverting input terminal (INn) and to the non-inverting input terminal (INp) to generate a signal symmetrical to the signal outputted from the non-inverting output terminal of the first differential amplifier 110, and the second differential amplifier 131 includes the PMOS transistors P6, P7 and P8 and the NMOS transistors N4 and N5 and differentially amplifies the signal outputted from the non-inverting output terminal of the first differential amplifier 110 and the signal generated by the input symmetry unit 132.

The amplified signal output unit 140, including PMOS transistors P9 and P10 and NMOS transistors N6 and N7, differentially amplifies the signals outputted from the inverting output terminal and the non-inverting output terminal of the second differential amplifier 131 and outputs the differentially amplified signals to the output terminal (V_{out}).

The compensator 120, including a resistor (R) positioned between the non-inverting output terminal of the first differential amplifier 110 and the output terminal (V_{out}) and a condenser (C) connected in series to the resistor, guarantees a frequency stability through a frequency compensation of the amplifying unit 100.

The discharge controller 220, including PMOS transistors P11 and P12 and NMOS transistors N8 and N9, generates a signal for discharging a current charged in the capacitive load connected to the output terminal on the basis of the signal outputted from the non-inverting output terminal of the first differential amplifier 110 and the signal generated by the symmetry amplifier 130.

The charge controller 230, including a PMOS transistor P13 and an NMOS transistor N10, generates a signal for charging a current to the capacitive load connected to the output terminal on the basis of the signal outputted from the inverting output terminal of the first differential amplifier 110.

5 The discharge/charge driving unit 210, including a PMOS transistor P14 and an NMOS transistor N11, discharges a current charged in the capacitive load connected to the output terminal or charges a current on the basis of signals generated from the discharge controller 220 and the charge controller 230.

The operational principle of the operational amplifier will now be described.

10 First, non-inverting operational power (V_{DD}), inverting operational power (V_{SS}) and a bias reference voltage (B_p) are applied to the amplifying unit 100.

The PMOS transistors (P2 and P3) of the first differential amplifier 110 differentially amplify a differential input signal inputted to the inverting input terminal (IN_n) and the non-inverting input terminal (IN_p), and the signal outputted from the non-inverting output terminal of the first differential amplifier 110 is
15 inputted to the PMOS transistor P7 of the second differential amplifier 131.

At this time, the input symmetry unit 132 amplifies the reference voltage (V_{ref}) to generate a signal symmetrical to the signal outputted from the non-inverting output terminal of the first differential amplifier 110.

20 The second differential amplifier 131 differentially amplifies the symmetrical signal generated from the input symmetry unit 132 and the signal outputted from the non-inverting output terminal of the first differential amplifier 110.

Accordingly, the amplified signal output unit 140 outputs the input offset
25 voltage-reduced signal to the output terminal (V_{out}) on the basis of the differentially

amplified signal.

The principle of reducing the input offset voltage is as follows.

In general, the input offset voltage of the CMOS operational amplifier means a voltage to be applied to the two input terminals to make a difference
5 between an applied input voltage and an output voltage zero in a unity gain feedback connection structure in which the inverting input terminal and the output terminal are connected to make an output signal be the same as an input signal, and appears as the sum of a random offset voltage generated due to characteristics mismatching of two differential input transistors connected to the
10 inverting input terminal (INn) and the non-inverting input terminal (INp) and a systematic offset voltage generated due to a difference in drain voltages of the differential input transistors.

In order to obtain a sufficient gain, the general CMOS operational amplifier has such a form of an active load connected to a drain of the differential input
15 transistor that a gate and a drain of one of the transistors constituting the active load are connected and the other one is connected to a current mirror. That is, in the two transistors, only the gate is commonly connected.

In such a general CMOS operational amplifier, a drain voltage of the two differential input transistors are not balanced and an output resistance of a drain of
20 the differential input transistor of which a gate and the drain are not connected is high. Thus, in order to obtain a high amplification gain, the differential input transistor is directly connected to an output terminal, and in this case, a problem arises that the input offset voltage is amplified and outputted to the output terminal.

In order to solve the problem, the CMOS operational amplifier in
25 accordance with the present invention is constructed such that the second

differential amplifier 131 consisting of the NMOS transistors N4 and N5 which are operated as a diode by connecting the gate and the drain and the input symmetry unit 132 consisting of the PMOS transistors P4 and P5 and the NMOS transistor N3 are implemented between the first differential amplifier 110 and the amplified signal output unit 140. Herein, the input symmetry unit 132 applies a common voltage of the input signals of the first differential amplifier 110 to the reference voltage (V_{ref}), so that the two input signals of the second differential amplifier 131 can be completely symmetrical to each other.

Accordingly, in the CMOS operational amplifier in accordance with the present invention, an output signal of the first differential amplifier 110 is inputted to the second differential amplifier 131 and an output signal of the NMOS transistors N4 and N5 operating as an active load of the second differential amplifier 131, that is, as a diode, is inputted symmetrically to the NMOS transistors N6 and N7 of the amplified signal output unit 140, so that the amplified signal output unit 140 is balancedly driven, and thus, a sufficient gain can be obtained while reducing the input offset voltage.

Meanwhile, the CMOS operational amplifier in accordance with the present invention, since the large-capacity capacitive load of about at least 100 pF (Pico-Farad) is connected to the output terminal (V_{out}) of the amplifying unit 100, a frequency stability of the CMOS operational amplifier is determined by the large-capacity capacitive load connected to the output terminal (V_{out}).

However, in order to drive the large-capacity capacitive load at a high speed with a voltage of about at least 10V, a high output current is required. That is, in the general CMOS operational amplifier, in order to output a high current, the size of an output transistor needs to be increased for a capability of driving a high

output current with a high power consumption, AC characteristics, small signal characteristics of the CMOS operational amplifier, are degraded, causing a problem that a sufficient operation speed is not obtained. Herein, the capacitive load means the large-capacity capacitive load such as each pixel of the LCD.

5 Thus, in order to solve the problem, the CMOS operational amplifier in accordance with the present invention includes the slew enhancing unit 200 at the output terminal (V_{out}) in order to increase a slew rate of a signal amplified by the amplifying unit 100 on the basis of an input voltage value of the inverting input terminal and an input voltage value of the non-inverting input terminal. Herein, the
10 slew rate means a change rate of an output voltage per certain time.

 In the slew enhancing unit 200 of the CMOS operational amplifier in accordance with the present invention, the PMOS transistor P14 and the NMOS transistor N11 of the discharge/charge driving unit 210 control driving of the capacitive load connected to the output terminal (V_{out}) on the basis of the input
15 voltage value of the inverting input terminal (IN_n) and the input voltage value of the non-inverting input terminal (IN_p). At this time, the PMOS transistor P14 is controlled by the PMOS transistor P13 and the NMOS transistor N10 of the charge controller 230, and the NMOS transistor N11 is controlled by the PMOS transistors P11 and P12 and the NMOS transistors N8 and N8 of the discharge controller 220.

20 The operational principle of the slew enhancing unit 200 is as follows.

 First, the charge controller 230 includes a PMOS transistor P13 operating as a current source providing a certain current and having a gate to which the bias reference voltage (B_p) is applied, and an NMOS transistor N10 having a gate to which the inverting output terminal of the first differential amplifier 110 is
25 connected.

A voltage of a contact point of the PMOS transistor P13 and the NMOS transistor N10 is determined by a difference between a current flowing to the PMOS transistor P13 and a current flowing to the NMOS transistor N10.

At this time, if the input voltage value of the non-inverting input terminal INp is greater than the input voltage value of the inverting input terminal (INn) and a voltage difference between the non-inverting input terminal (INp) and the inverting input terminal (INn) is smaller than a prescribed voltage, an even larger amount of current flows to the PMOS transistor P13 than to the NMOS transistor N10. Accordingly, the voltage at the contact point of the PMOS transistor P13 and the NMOS transistor N10 has a level close to the non-inverting operation power (V_{DD}) and the PMOS transistor P14 of the discharge/charge driving unit 210 is opened.

Meanwhile, if the input voltage value of the non-inverting input terminal (INp) is greater than the input voltage value of the inverting input terminal (INn) and a voltage difference between the non-inverting input terminal (INp) and the inverting input terminal (INn) is greater than a prescribed voltage, a voltage of the inverting output terminal of the first differential amplifier 110 is instantly increased. Then, the NMOS transistor N10 of the charge controller 230 becomes short and a high current flow thereto, so that the voltage of contact point of the PMOS transistor P13 and the NMOS transistor N10 is decreased to the level of the inverting operation power (V_{ss}). Accordingly, the current is outputted to the output terminal (V_{out}) through the PMOS transistor P14 and quickly charged to the capacitive load connected to the output terminal (V_{out}).

At this time, since the CMOS operational amplifier in accordance with the present invention is used as an output buffer for driving the large-capacity

capacitive load in the driving IC and connected in a unity gain feedback form as the inverting input terminal and the output terminal are connected, the current is charged into the capacitive load connected to the output terminal (V_{out}), so the voltage of the output terminal (V_{out}) is increased and thus the voltage difference between the non-inverting input terminal (INp) and the output terminal (V_{out}) is reduced. Accordingly, since the voltage at the contact point of the PMOS transistor P13 and the NMOS transistor N10 is lowered again, the PMOS transistor P14 is opened.

The discharge controller 220 includes the NMOS transistor N9 operating as a current source for providing a certain current as the output voltage of the input symmetry unit 132 is applied to the gate, the NMOS transistor N8 having a gate connected to the non-inverting output terminal of the first differential amplifier 110, and the PMOS transistors P11 and P12 operating as a current mirror.

At this time, when the input voltage value of the inverting input terminal (INn) is greater than the input voltage value of the non-inverting input terminal (INp) and the voltage difference between the inverting input terminal (INn) and the non-inverting input terminal (INp) is smaller than a predetermined voltage, the more current flows to the NMOS transistor N9 than flows to the PMOS transistor P12, so a low voltage is applied to the gate of the NMOS transistor N11 and thus the NMOS transistor N11 is opened.

Meanwhile, when the input voltage value of the inverting input terminal (INn) is greater than the input voltage value of the non-inverting input terminal (INp) and the voltage difference between the inverting input terminal (INn) and the non-inverting input terminal (INp) is greater than a predetermined voltage, the gate voltage of the NMOS transistor N8 is increased. Then, the current flowing to the

PMOS transistor P12 is rapidly increased and a very high voltage is applied to the gate of the NMOS transistor N11, making the NMOS transistor N11 short. Accordingly, the current charged in the capacitive load of the output terminal (V_{out}) is quickly discharged through the NMOS transistor N11.

5 In this manner, the slew enhancing unit 200 of the CMOS operational amplifier in accordance with the present invention can drive the capacitive load at a high speed by quickly charging or discharging the current to and from the large-capacity capacitive load connected to the output terminal (V_{out}).

As so far described, the CMOS operational amplifier in accordance with
10 the present invention has the following advantages.

That is, by implementing an amplifying unit for differentially amplifying signals inputted to an inverting input terminal and non-inverting input terminal to reduce an input offset voltage through a plurality of CMOSs and outputting the amplified signal to an output terminal; and a slew enhancing unit for increasing a
15 slew rate of the amplified signal outputted to the output terminal on the basis of the input voltage value of the inverting input terminal and the input voltage value of the non-inverting input terminal, a fabrication cost of a product can be reduced, it can be easily integrated along with other ICs implemented through the CMOS, a large-capacity capacitive load can be driven at a high speed, and an input offset voltage
20 among driving channels can be reduced when applied to a driving IC having a multi-drive channels.

As the present invention may be embodied in several forms without departing from the spirit or essential characteristics thereof, it should also be understood that the above-described embodiments are not limited by any of the
25 details of the foregoing description, unless otherwise specified, but rather should

be construed broadly within its spirit and scope as defined in the appended claims, and therefore all changes and modifications that fall within the metes and bounds of the claims, or equivalence of such metes and bounds are therefore intended to be embraced by the appended claims.